Heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole;
That counterworks each folly and *caprice*,
That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. *Pope.*

If there be a single spot more barren, or more distant from the church, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the *caprice* or pique of the bishop, to build, under pain of sequestration. *Swift.*

Their passions move in lower spheres,
Where'er *caprice* or folly steers. *Swift.*

All the various machines and utensils would now and then play odd pranks and *caprices*, quite contrary to their proper structures, and design of the artificers. *Bentley.*

CAPRI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*capricieux*, Fr.] Whimsical; fanciful; humoursome.

CAPRI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *capricious*.] Whimsically; in a manner depending wholly upon fancy.

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *capricious*.] The quality of being led by caprice, humour, whimsicalness.

A subject ought to suppose, that there are reasons, although he be not apprised of them; otherwise he must tax his prince of *capriciousness*, inconstancy, or ill design. *Swift.*

CA'PRICORN. *n. s.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the signs of the zodiack; the winter solstice.

Let the longest night in *Capricorn* be of fifteen hours, the day consequently must be of nine. *Notes to Creech's Manilius.*

CAPRIOLE'. n. s. [French. In horsemanship.] *Caprioles* are leaps *firma à firma*, or such as a horse makes in one and the same place, without advancing forwards, and in such a manner, that when he is in the air, and height of his leap, he yerks or strikes out with his hinder legs, even and near. A *capriole* is the most difficult of all the high manage, or raised airs. It is different from the *croupade* in this, that the horse does not show his shoes; and from a *balotade*, in that he does not yerk out in a *balotade*. *Farrier's Dict.*

CA'PSTAN. *n. s.* [corruptly called *capstern*; *cabestan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers to wind up any great weight, particularly to raise the anchors.

The weighing of anchors by the *capstan*, is also new. *Raleigh's Essays.*

No more behold thee turn my watch's key,
As seamen at a *capstan* anchors weigh. *Swift.*

CA'PSULAR. } *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Hollow like a chest.
CA'PSULARY. }

It ascendeth not directly unto the throat, but ascending first into a *capsulary* reception of the breast-bone, it ascendeth again into the neck. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CA'PSULATE. } *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Inclosed, or in a box.
CA'PSULATED. }

Seeds, such as are corrupted and stale, will swim; and this agreeth unto the seeds of plants locked up and *capsulated* in their husks. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. vi.*

The heart lies immured, or *capsulated*, in a cartilage, which includes the heart, as the skull doth the brain. *Derham.*

CA'PTAIN. *n. s.* [*capitain*, Fr.]

1. A chief commander.

Dismay'd not this
Our *captains*, Macbeth and Banquo? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

2. The commander of a company in a regiment.

A *captain!* these villains will make the name of *captain* as odious as the word occupy; therefore *captains* had need look to it. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

The grim *captain*, in a surly tone,
Cries out, pack up, ye rascals, and be gone. *Dryden.*

3. The chief commander of a ship.

The Rhodian *captain*, relying on his knowledge, and the lightness of his vessel, passed, in open day, through all the guards. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. It was anciently written *capitain*.

And evermore their cruel *capitain*
Sought with his rascal routs t' inclose them round. *Fairy Q.*

5. *Captain General.* The general or commander in chief of an army.

6. *Captain Lieutenant.* The commanding officer of the colonel's troop or company, in every regiment. He commands as youngest captain.

CA'PTAINRY. *n. s.* [from *captain*.] The power over a certain district; the chieftainship.

There should be no rewards taken for *captainries* of counties, nor no shares of bishopricks for nominating of bishops. *Spenser on Ireland.*

CA'PTAINSHIP. *n. s.* [from *captain*.]

1. The rank, quality, or post of a captain.

The lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant *captainship* in the same regiment. *Wotton.*

2. The condition or post of a chief commander.

Therefore so please thee to return with us,
And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take
The *captainship*. *Shakesp. Timon.*

3. The chieftainship of a clan, or government of a certain district.

To diminish the Irish lords, he did abolish their pretended and usurped *captainships*. *Davies on Ireland.*

†

CAPTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *capto*, Lat.] The practice of catching favour or applause; courtship; flattery.

I am content my heart should be discovered, without any of those dresses, or popular *captations*, which some men use in their speeches. *King Charles.*

CA'PTION. *n. s.* [from *capio*, Lat. to take.] The act of taking any person by a judicial process.

CA'PTIOUS. *adj.* [*captieux*, Fr. *captiosus*, Lat.]

1. Given to cavils; eager to object.

If he shew a forwardness to be reasoning about things, take care, that nobody check this inclination, or mislead it by *captious* or fallacious ways of talking with him. *Locke.*

2. Insidious; ensnaring.

She taught him likewise how to avoid sundry *captious* and tempting questions, which were like to be asked of him. *Bacon.*

CA'PTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *captious*.] In a captious manner; with an inclination to object.

Use your words as *captiously* as you can, in your arguing on one side, and apply distinctions on the other. *Locke.*

CA'PTIOUSNESS. *n. s* [from *captious*.] Inclination to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness.

Captiousness is a fault opposite to civility; it often produces misbecoming and provoking expressions and carriage. *Locke.*

To CA'PTIVATE. *v. a.* [*captiver*, Fr. *captivo*, Lat.]

1. To take prisoner; to bring into bondage.

How ill beseeming is it in thy sex,
To triumph like an Amazonian trull,
Upon their woes, whom fortune *captivates*? *Shakesp. H. VI.*
That haft by tyranny these many years
Wasted our country, slain our citizens,
And sent our sons and husbands *captivate*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

He deserves to be a slave, that is content to have the rational sovereignty of his soul, and the liberty of his will, so *captivated*. *K. Charles.*

They stand firm, keep out the enemy, truth, that would *captivate* or disturb them. *Locke.*

2. To charm; to overpower with excellence; to subdue.

Wisdom enters the last, and so *captivates* him with her appearance, that he gives himself up to her. *Addison. Guardian.*

3. To enslave; with *to*.

They lay a trap for themselves, and *captivate* their understandings *to* mistake, falsehood and errour. *Locke.*

CAPTIVA'TION. *n. s.* [from *captivate*.] The act of taking one captive.

CA'PTIVE. *n. s.* [*captif*, Fr. *captivus*, Lat.]

1. One taken in war; a prisoner to an enemy.

You have the *captives*,
Who were the opposites of this day's strife. *Shak. K. Lear.*
This is no other than that forced respect a *captive* pays to his conquerour, a slave to his lord. *Rogers.*
Free from shame
Thy *captives*: I ensure the penal claim. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It is used with *to* before the captor.

If thou say Antony lives, 'tis well,
Or friends with Cæsar, or not *captive to* him. *Shakesp.*
My mother, who the royal sceptre sway'd,
Was *captive to* the cruel victor made. *Dryden.*

3. One charmed, or ensnared by beauty or excellence.

My woman's heart
Grossly grew *captive to* his honey words. *Shak. Richard III.*

CA'PTIVE. *adj.* [*captivus*, Lat.] Made prisoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement.

But fate forbids; the Stygian floods oppose,
And with nine circling streams the *captive* souls inclose. *Dryden, Æn. vi.*

To CA'PTIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun. It was used formerly with the accent on the last syllable, but now it is on the first.] To take prisoner; to bring into a condition of servitude.

But being all defeated save a few,
Rather than fly, or be *captiv'd*, herself she slew. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*
Oft leaveſt them to hostile sword
Of heathen and profane, their carcasses
To dogs and fowls a prey, or else *captiv'd*. *Milton's Agonist.*
What further fear of danger can there be?
Beauty, which *captives* all things, sets me free. *Dryden.*
Still lay the god: the nymph surpriz'd,
Yet, mistress of herself, devis'd,
How she the vagrant might inthral,
And *captive* him, who *captives* all. *Prior.*

CAPTI'VITY. *n. s.* [*captivité*, Fr. *captivitas*, low Lat.]

1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage; servitude to enemies.

This is the serjeant,
Who, like a good and hardy soldier, fought
'Gainst my *captivity*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
There in *captivity* he lets them dwell
The space of seventy years; then brings them back;
Rememb'ring mercy. *Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 344.*
The name of Ormond will be more celebrated in his *captivity*, than in his greatest triumphs. *Dryden's Fab. Dedicat.*

2. Slavery; servitude.

For men to be tied, and led by authority, as it were with a kind

kind of *captivity* of judgment; and though there be reason to the contrary, not to listen unto it. *Hooker.*

The apostle tells us, there is a way of bringing every thought into *captivity* to the obedience of Christ. *Decay of Piety.*

When love's well timed, 'tis not a fault to love
The strong, the brave, the virtuous, and the wise,
Sink in the soft *captivity* together. *Addison's Cato.*

CA'PTOR. *n. s.* [from *capio*, to take, Lat.] He that takes a prisoner, or a prize.

CA'PTURE. *n. s.* [*capture*, Fr. *captura*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of taking any thing.

The great sagacity, and many artifices used by birds, in the investigation and *capture* of their prey. *Derham's Phys. Theol.*

2. The thing taken; a prize.

CAPU'CHED. *adj.* [from *capuce*, Fr. a hood.] Covered over as with a hood.

They are differently cucullated and *capuched* upon the head and back, and, in the cicada, the eyes are more prominent. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. iii.*

CAPUCHI'N. *n. s.* A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks; whence its name is derived.

CAR, CHAR, in the names of places, seem to have relation to the British *caer*, a city. *Gibson's Camden.*

CAR. *n. s.* [*cear*, Welch; *karre*, Dut. cnæt, Sax. *carrus*, Lat.]

1. A small carriage of burden, usually drawn by one horse or two.

When a lady comes in a coach to our shops, it must be followed by a *car* loaded with Mr. Wood's money. *Swift.*

2. In poetical language, a chariot; a chariot of war, or triumph.

Henry is dead, and never shall revive:
Upon a wooden coffin we attend,
And death's dishonourable victory,
We with our stately presence glorify,
Like captives bound to a triumphant *car*. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*
Wilt thou aspire to guide the heav'nly *car*,
And with thy daring folly burn the world. *Shakesp.*
And the gilded *car* of day,
His glowing axle doth allay
In the steep Atlantick stream. *Milton.*
See, where he comes, the darling of the war!
See millions crouding round the gilded *car*! *Prior.*

3. The Charles's wain, or Bear; a constellation.

Ev'ry fixt and ev'ry wand'ring star,
The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern *Car*. *Dryden.*

CA'RABINE. } *n. s.* [*carabine*, Fr.] A small sort of fire-arm,
CA'RBINE. } shorter than a fusil, and carrying a ball of twenty-four in the pound, hung by the light horse at a belt over the left shoulder. It is a kind of medium between the pistol and the musket, having its barrel two foot and a half long.

CARABINI'ER. *n. s.* [from *carabine*.] A sort of light horse carrying longer carabines than the rest, and used sometimes on foot. *Chambers.*

CA'RACK. *n. s.* [*caraca*, Spanish.] A large ship of burden; the same with those which are now called *galleons*.

In which river, the greatest *carack* of Portugal may ride afloat ten miles within the forts. *Raleigh.*
The bigger whale like some huge *carack* lay,
Which wanteth sea-room with her foes to play. *Waller.*

CA'RACOLE. *n. s.* [*caracole*, Fr. from *caracol*, Span. a snail.] An oblique tread, traced out in semi-rounds, changing from one hand to another, without observing a regular ground.

When the horse advance to charge in battle, they ride sometimes in *caracoles*, to amuse the enemy, and put them in doubt, whether they are about to charge them in the front or in the flank. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CA'RACOLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move in caracoles.

CA'RAT. } *n. s.* [*carat*, Fr.]
CA'RACT. }

1. A weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed.

2. A manner of expressing the fineness of gold.

A mark, being an ounce Troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called *carats*, and each *carat* into four grains; by this weight is distinguished the different fineness of their gold; for, if to the finest of gold be put two *carats* of alloy, both making, when cold, but an ounce, or twenty-four *carats*, then this gold is said to be twenty-two *carats* fine. *Cocker.*
Thou best of gold, art worst of gold;
Other, less fine in *carat*, is more precious. *Shakesp. H. IV.*

CA'RAVAN. *n. s.* [*caravanne*, Fr. from the Arabick.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the East.

Set forth
Their airy *caravan*, high over seas
Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing
Easing their flight. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii. c. 428.*
When Joseph, and the Blessed Virgin Mother, had lost their most holy Son, they sought him in the retinues of their kindred, and the *caravans* of the Galilæan pilgrims. *Taylor.*

CARAVA'NSARY. *n. s.* [from *caravan*.] A house built in the Eastern countries for the reception of travellers.

The inns which receive the caravans in Persia, and the Eastern countries, are called by the name of *caravansaries*. *Spectator*, N° 289.

The spacious mansion, like a Turkish *caravansary*, entertains the vagabond with only bare lodging. *Pope's Letters.*

CA'RAVEL. } *n. s.* [*caravela*, Span.] A light, round, old fashion-
CA'RVEL. } ed ship, with a square poop, formerly used in Spain and Portugal.

CA'RAWAY. *n. s.* [*carui*, Lat.] A plant.

This plant hath winged leaves, cut into small segments, and placed opposite on the stalks, having no footstalk; the petals of the flowers are bifid, and shaped like a heart; the seeds are long, slender, smooth, and furrowed. It is sometimes found wild in rich moist pastures, especially in Holland and Lincolnshire. The seeds are used in medicine, and likewise in the confectionary. *Miller.*

CARBONA'DO. *n. s.* [*carbonnade*, Fr. from *carbo*, a coal, Lat.] Meat cut cross, to be broiled upon the coals.

If I come in his way willingly, let him make a *carbonado* of me. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

To CARBONA'DO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut, or hack.

Draw, you rogue, or I'll so *carbonado* Your shanks. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

CA'RBUNCLE. *n. s.* [*carbunculus*, Lat. a little coal.]

1. A jewel shining in the dark, like a lighted coal or candle.

A *carbuncle* entire, as big as thou art,
Were not so rich a jewel. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
His head
Crested aloft, and *carbuncle* his eyes,
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold. *Par. Lost, b. ix.*

It is commonly related, and believed, that a *carbuncle* does shine in the dark like a burning coal; from whence it hath its name. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Carbuncle is a stone of the ruby kind, of a rich blood-red colour. *Woodward.*

2. Red spots or pimples breaking out upon the face or body.

It was a pestilent fever, but there followed no *carbuncle*, no purple or livid spots, or the like, the mass of the blood not being tainted. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Red blisters, rising on their paps, appear,
And flaming *carbuncles*, and noisome sweat. *Dryden.*

CA'RBUNCLED. *adj.* [from *carbuncle*.]

1. Set with carbuncles.

He gave thee, friend,
An armour all of gold; it was a king's.—
—He has deserv'd it, were it *carbuncled*
Like holy Phœbus' car. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. Spotted; deformed with carbuncles.

CARBU'NCULAR. *adj.* [from *carbuncle*.] Belonging to a carbuncle; red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULA'TION. *n. s.* [*carbunculatio*, Lat.] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by excessive heat or excessive cold. *Harris.*

CA'RCANET. *n. s.* [*carcan*, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels.

Say, that I linger'd with you at your shop,
To see the making of her *carcanet*. *Shak. Comedy of Errours.*

I have seen her beset and bedeckt all over with emeralds and pearls, and a *carcanet* about her neck. *Hakewell on Providence.*

CA'RCASS. *n. s.* [*carquasse*, Fr.]

1. A dead body of any animal.

To blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his *carcass* shame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*
Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies,
With *carcasses* and arms, th' insanguin'd field,
Deserted. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 654.*

If a man visits his sick friend, in hope of legacy, he is a vulture, and only waits for the *carcass*. *Taylor.*

The scaly nations of the sea profound,
Like shipwreck'd *carcasses*, are driv'n aground. *Dryden.*

2. Body; in a ludicrous sense.

Today how many would have given their honours,
To've sav'd their *carcasses*? *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

He that finds himself in any distress, either of *carcass* or of fortune, should deliberate upon the matter, before he prays for a change. *L'Estrange.*

3. The decayed parts of any thing; the ruins; the remains.

A rotten *carcass* of a boat, not rigg'd,
Nor tackle, sail, nor mast. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

4. The main parts, naked, without completion or ornament; as the walls of a house.

What could be thought a sufficient motive to have had an eternal *carcass* of an universe, wherein the materials and positions of it were eternally laid together? *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

5. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb usually oblong, consisting of a shell or case, sometimes of iron, with holes, more commonly of a coarse strong stuff, pitched over, and girt with iron hoops, filled with combustibles, and thrown from a mortar. *Harris.*

CA'RCELAGE. *n. s.* [from *carcer*, Lat.] Prison fees. *Dict.*

CARCINO'MA. n. s. [from καρκίνος, a crab.] A particular ulcer, called a cancer, very difficult to cure. A disorder likewise in the horny coat of the eye, is thus called by some writers. *Quincy.*

CARCINO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *carcinoma*.] Cancerous; tending to a cancer.

CARD,